

**C.S.P.G.P History**

## Created in 2012 by:

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Gail Banks

**Answers 01-20 / Essay #1:**

Samantha Tsu

**Answers 21-40 / Essay #2:**

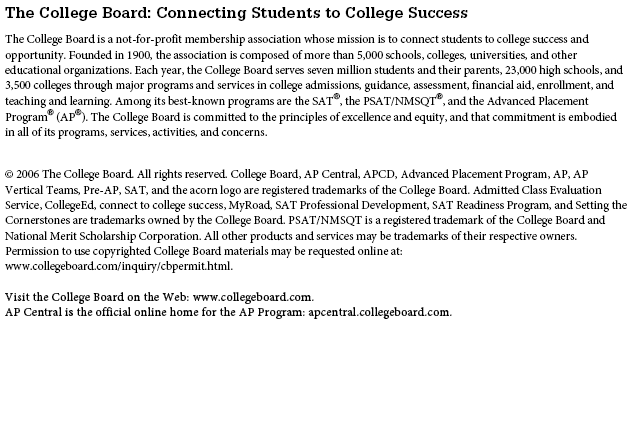
Phyllis Spencer

**Answers 41-60 / Essay #3:**

Corin Stirbu

**Answers 61-80 / Essay #4:**

Paul Tobin



### UNITED STATES HISTORY

### SECTION I

Time – 55 minutes

80 Questions

**Directions:** Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

1. The early years at Jamestown were
   1. mainly characterized by starvation, disease, and frequent Indian raids.
   2. economic prosperity.
   3. constant fear of Spanish invasion.
   4. major technological advancement.
   5. peace with the Native Americans.
2. The Separatists migrated from England to Holland to the New World in order to
   1. avoid the coming war with France.
   2. gain wealth.
   3. establish a new nation.
   4. practice their purified Protestantism.
   5. escape the jurisdiction of the Virginia Company.
3. The Great Awakening
   1. undermined the prestige of the learned clergy in the colonies.
   2. split colonial churches into several competing denominations.
   3. led to the founding of Princeton, Dartmouth, and Rutgers colleges.
   4. was the first spontaneous mass movement of the American people.
   5. all of the above.
4. The soldier and explorer whose leadership earned him the title “Father of New France” was
   1. Samuel de Champlain.
   2. Robert de La Salle.
   3. Antoine Cadillac.
   4. Des Moines.
   5. Edward Vincennes.
5. The one valuable resource in New France was
   1. fish.
   2. gold.
   3. trees.
   4. corn.
   5. beavers.
6. The Proclamation of 1763
   1. was warmly received by American land speculators.
   2. removed the Spanish and Indian menace from the colonial frontier.
   3. declared war on Chief Pontiac and his fierce warriors.
   4. prohibited colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains.
   5. opened Canada to American settlement.
7. Under mercantilist doctrine, the American colonies were expected to do all of the following except
   1. supply Britain with raw materials not available there.
   2. become economically self-sufficient as soon as possible.
   3. furnish ships, seamen, and trade to bolster the strength of the Royal Navy.
   4. provide a market for British manufactured goods.
   5. refrain from exporting woolen cloth.
8. Thomas Paine’s pamphlet Common Sense
   1. was published before any fighting took place between the colonists and the British.
   2. remained unpopular for several years before being accepted by the public.
   3. called for a democratic republic.
   4. called on the British people to overthrow the king.
   5. led to Paine’s arrest.
9. The world’s first antislavery society was founded by
   1. Thomas Jefferson.
   2. Quakers in Philadelphia.
   3. Puritans in New England.
   4. Catholics in Maryland.
   5. the Congregational church.
10. By the time the Constitution was adopted in 1789,
    1. the American economy was continuing to experience problems.
    2. prosperity was beginning to return.
    3. foreign trade was still in terrible shape.
    4. inflation was continuing to increase.
    5. the issue of states’ rights had all but disappeared.
11. Alexander Hamilton’s financial plan for strengthening the economy and bolstering national credit proposed all of the following except
    1. funding the national debt.
    2. assuming state debts.
    3. abolishing tariffs.
    4. establishing a national bank.
    5. a low protective wall around infant industries.
12. The Founding Fathers had not envisioned the existence of permanent political parties because they
    1. opposed anyone who disagreed with them.
    2. disliked politics.
    3. had existed in Britain.
    4. saw opposition to the government as disloyal.
    5. all of the above.
13. Washington’s Farewell Address in 1796
    1. warmly endorsed the appearance of two contending political parties in America.
    2. warned against the dangers of permanent foreign alliances.
    3. was delivered to a joint session of Congress by Washington himself.
    4. proposed a two-term limitation on the presidency.
    5. all of the above.
14. When it came to the major Federalist economic programs, Thomas Jefferson as president
    1. left practically all of them intact.
    2. quickly dismantled them.
    3. slowly undid everything the Federalists achieved.
    4. attacked only the Bank of the United States.
    5. vetoed any new tariffs.
15. The case of Marbury v. Madison involved the question of who had the right to
    1. commit the United States to entangling alliances.
    2. impeach federal officers for “high crimes and misdemeanors.”
    3. declare an act of Congress unconstitutional.
    4. purchase foreign territory for the United States.
    5. appoint Supreme Court justices.
16. During the War of 1812, the New England states
    1. supported the United States’ war effort.
    2. lent more money and sent more food to the British army than to the American army.
    3. gave no support to either the Americans or the British.
    4. allowed their militias to fight wherever the federal government requested.
    5. declared their independence from the United States.
17. The War of 1812 was one of the worst fought wars in United States history because
    1. Native Americans supported the British.
    2. too much national anger prevented clear thinking on strategy.
    3. of the poor state of the economy.
    4. of a non-existent militia.
    5. of widespread disunity.
18. The outcome of the War of 1812 was
    1. a decisive victory for the United States.
    2. a stimulus to patriotic nationalism in the United States.
    3. an embarrassment for American diplomacy.
    4. a heavy blow to American manufacturing.
    5. a decisive victory for the British.
19. The Era of Good Feelings
    1. was characterized by the absence of any serious problems.
    2. was noted for cooperation between the Democratic and Republican parties.
    3. marked a temporary end to sectionalism.
    4. was a troubled period.
    5. saw the start of the Whig party.
20. The Monroe Doctrine was
    1. a striking new departure in American foreign policy.
    2. quickly codified into international law.
    3. a binding pledge on each subsequent presidential administration.
    4. an expression of the illusion of deepening American isolationism from world affairs.
    5. a commitment by the United States to internationalism.
21. In the 1820s and 1830s one issue that greatly raised the political stakes was
    1. economic prosperity.
    2. the Peggy Eaton affair.
    3. a lessening of political party organizations.
    4. the demise of the Whig Party.
    5. slavery.
22. One of the positive aspects of the Bank of the United States was
    1. its officers’ awareness of the bank’s responsibilities to society.
    2. its preservation of the public trust.
    3. its promotion of economic expansion by making credit abundant.
    4. its issuance of depreciated paper money.
    5. that it loaned money to western farmers.
23. The “cult of domesticity”
    1. gave women more opportunity to seek employment outside the home.
    2. resulted in more pregnancies for women.
    3. restricted women’s moral influence on the family.
    4. glorified the traditional role of women as homemakers.
    5. was especially strong among rural women.
24. In the new continental economy, each region specialized in particular economic activity: the South \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for export; the West grew grains and livestock to feed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; and the East \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the other two regions.
    1. raised grain, southern slaves, processed meat
    2. grew cotton, southern slaves, made machines and textiles
    3. grew cotton, eastern factory workers, made machines and textiles
    4. raised grain, eastern factory workers, made furniture and tools
    5. processed meat, southern slaves, raised grain
25. The Mormon religion originated in
26. Philadelphia.
27. slave states in the south.
28. Utah.
29. Europe before becoming popular in the United States.
30. the Burned-Over District of New York.
31. One American writer who did not believe in human goodness and social progress was
    1. Nathaniel Hawthorne.
    2. Mark Twain.
    3. Henry David Thoreau.
    4. Edgar Allan Poe.
    5. Walt Whitman.
32. As their main crop, southern subsistence farmers raised
    1. wheat.
    2. cotton.
    3. corn.
    4. rice.
    5. potatoes.
33. As a result of the introduction of the cotton gin,
    1. Civil War broke out.
    2. slaves were freed.
    3. slavery was reinvigorated.
    4. the north prospered.
    5. cotton production slowed.
34. Arrange in chronological order the United States’ acquisition of (A) Oregon, (B) Texas, (C) California.
    1. A, B, C
    2. C, B, A
    3. B, A, C
    4. B, C, A
    5. C, A, B
35. The largest single addition to American territory was
    1. Florida.
    2. The Mexican Cession.
    3. The Texas Annexation.
    4. The Louisiana Purchase.
    5. Oregon Territory.
36. According to the principle of “popular sovereignty,” the question of slavery in the territories would be determined by
    1. the most popular national leaders.
    2. a national referendum.
    3. congressional legislation.
    4. a Supreme Court decision.
    5. the vote of the people in any given territory.
37. Stephen A. Douglas’s plans for deciding the slavery question in the Kansas-Nebraska scheme required repeal of the
    1. Compromise of 1850.
    2. Fugitive Slave Act.
    3. Wilmot Proviso.
    4. Northwest Ordinance.
    5. Missouri Compromise.
38. Uncle Tom’s Cabin may be described as
    1. a firsthand account of slavery.
    2. a success only in the United States.
    3. a romanticized account of slavery.
    4. having little effect on the start of the Civil War.
    5. a powerful political force.
39. When Abraham Lincoln won the 1860 presidential election, people in South Carolina
    1. waited to see how other southern states would act.
    2. were very upset because they would have to secede from the Union.
    3. vowed to give their loyalty to Stephen Douglas.
    4. rejoiced because it gave them an excuse to secede.
    5. none of the above.
40. To achieve its independence, the Confederacy had to
    1. invade the Union.
    2. win a decisive military victory on its own soil.
    3. fight the invading Union army to a draw.
    4. attract more talented military commanders.
    5. capture Washington, D.C.
41. The greatest weakness of the South during the Civil War was its
    1. military leadership.
    2. navy.
    3. slave population.
    4. economy.
    5. political system.
42. The North’s “victory” at Antietam allowed President Lincoln to
    1. issue the Emancipation Proclamation.
    2. seek military assistance from Great Britain.
    3. force the Border States to remain in the Union.
    4. keep General McClellan as commander of the Union forces.
    5. suppress Copperhead opposition in the North.
43. The supreme test of American democracy in the nineteenth century was
    1. the Revolution.
    2. surviving the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.
    3. helping Britain to pass the Reform Bill of 1867.
    4. the War of 1812.
    5. the Civil War.
44. Freedom for Southern blacks at the end of the Civil War
    1. came with relative ease.
    2. enabled large numbers to move to the big cities in the North.
    3. came haltingly and unevenly in different parts of the conquered Confederacy.
    4. was achieved without the use of Union soldiers.
    5. was a source of considerable anxiety.
45. The Fourteenth Amendment

guaranteed

* 1. citizenship to freed slaves
  2. land for former slaves.
  3. freedom to slaves.
  4. freed slaves the right to vote.
  5. education to former slaves.

1. An important factor in the rapid development of industry in the United States during the last half of the 19c was?
   1. increasing competition in the oil business.
   2. the availability of capital for investment purposes.
   3. a stable economic cycle.
   4. effective regulation of monopolistic business practices by the national government.

​

1. In its approach to union organization, the Knights of Labor officially?
   1. welcomed both skilled and unskilled workers.
   2. stressed the organization of workers by craft.
   3. encouraged the use of the strike.
   4. discriminated against Blacks and women.

​

1. A long-range influence of Samuel Gompers on the American labor movement was his advocacy of?
   1. unrestricted immigration.
   2. industrial unionism.
   3. compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes.
   4. non-involvement in party politics.

​

1. The Supreme Court in the United States v. Knight Company?
   1. diminished the effectiveness of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by ruling that manufacturing was not interstate commerce.
   2. declared the Granger laws unconstitutional because states could not regulate interstate commerce.
   3. ruled that all trusts and monopolies in interstate commerce were illegal and could be broken up by the federal government.
   4. held that employers could force employees to sign and abide by "yellow dog contracts."

​

1. https://writer.zoho.com/images/spacer.gif​Labor unions were ruled not to be illegal conspiracies provided that their methods were honorable and peaceful in the Supreme Court case of?
   1. Commonwealth v. Hunt (1842).
   2. Brown v. Board of Education (1954).
   3. Plessy v. Ferguson (1896).
   4. Munn v. Illinois (1876).

​

1. In the case of Gibbons v. Ogden, the United States Supreme Court did which of the following?
   1. upheld the sanctity of contracts.
   2. affirmed the power of the federal government over commerce.
   3. ruled that federal, rather than state, legislation applied to Native Americans.
   4. held a state law void because it conflicted with a provision of the United States Constitution.

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1. In the West, the immigrants who bore the brunt of labor hostility in the 1870s and 1880s were?
   1. Jewish.
   2. German.
   3. Chinese.
   4. Russian.

​

1. The Supreme Court decision in the case of Plessy v. Ferguson upheld which of the following principles?
   1. "Clear and present danger."
   2. "Separate but equal."
   3. "One man, one vote."
   4. "With all deliberate speed."
2. The combination of European musical influences with African musical influences dame together in 1890s New Orleans to form a new distinctly American musical style called?
   1. https://writer.zoho.com/images/spacer.gifgospel.
   2. jazz.
   3. folk.
   4. country.

​

1. The Platt Amendment of 1901 provided for?
   1. the United States' right to intervene in Cuba to maintain peace and law and order.
   2. the construction of the Panama Canal.
   3. the leasing of the port of Hong Kong.
   4. a large subsidy to the British to compensate for American diplomatic slights.

​

1. Which statement best summarizes the Open Door Policy?
   1. the United States should have its own sphere of influence in China.
   2. Japan should be excluded from trading with China.
   3. China should be punished for its support of the Boxer Rebellion.
   4. all nations should be granted equal trading rights in China.

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1. When President Taft called for "Dollar Diplomacy," he advocated?
   1. that American government money be loaned to underdeveloped countries.
   2. purchasing foreign-owned territories.
   3. that American businessmen should invest in underdeveloped countries rather than lend those countries U. S. dollars.
   4. encouraging foreign exports by reducing tariffs.

​

1. American went to war against Spain in 1898 because of all of the following reasons EXCEPT?
   1. Spain's refusal to discuss terms for peace.
   2. the buildup of public pressure for war.
   3. alleged Spanish mistreatment of Cuban civilians.
   4. Americans tended to compare the Cuban insurrection with their own American Revolution.

​

1. The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine established which of the following?
   1. the right of European nations to forcefully collect debts in the Western Hemisphere.
   2. the right of the U. S. to act as a police power in the Western Hemisphere nations.
   3. the right of the U. S. to act as an arbitrator in European conflicts with Western hemisphere nations.
   4. the right of the United States to build and fortify an Atlantic-Pacific canal.

​

1. Progressives supported greater participation in the political process through all of the following EXCEPT?
   1. city manager government.
   2. direct election of senators.
   3. initiative and referendum.
   4. primary elections.

​

1. Woodrow Wilson's "New Freedom" and Theodore Roosevelt's "New Nationalism" were similar in that both?
   1. expanded the rights of states to regulate business operations within state borders.
   2. removed restrictions on the rights of women and minorities.
   3. expanded the government's role in regulating businesses and business monopolies.
   4. removed restrictions on the rights of unions to organize within the workplace.

​

1. When Woodrow Wilson became president in 1912, the most serious shortcoming in the country's financial structure was that the?
   1. large banks were scattered too widely around the country.​
   2. currency was inelastic.
   3. Bank of the United States had been greatly weakened.
   4. d. banking system had been overregulated by the federal government.

​

1. Ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment is considered a progressive victory because by?
   1. providing for the direct election of United States senators, it took their election out of the hands of state legislatures.
   2. establishing a regulatory commission for all industry, it furthered the concept of a planned economy.
   3. providing for the income tax, it had the effect of redistributing wealth in the United States.
   4. making the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages illegal, it furthered the progressive goal of moral purity.

​

1. American involvement in World War I brought about which of the following social and economic changes in the United States?
   1. extensive black migration to the North.
   2. decline of trade unions.
   3. a loosening of controls on freedom of speech.
   4. reduction of the number of women in the workplace.

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1. The Sedition Act of 1918 was most often used to punish?
   1. persons who criticized the war effort.
   2. rich progressives who did not contribute money to the war effort.
   3. groups organized by George Creel to drive Bolsheviks and Germans out of the cities.
   4. members of the press from the Hearst and Pulitzer syndicates.
2. Franklin Roosevelt's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contributed the most to his development of compassion and strength of will.
   1. Education
   2. Domestic conflicts with Eleanor Roosevelt
   3. family ties with Teddy Roosevelt
   4. affliction with infantile paralysis
   5. service in World War I
3. The 1936 election was most notable for
   1. a strong third-party effort by the American Liberty League
   2. its reflection of a bitter class struggle between the poor and the rich
   3. the large number of blacks who still voted Republican out of gratitude to Abraham Lincoln.
   4. Roosevelt's loss of support among post-immigration Catholics and Jews.
   5. the strong race run by Kansas Governor Alfred Landon.
4. One of the most important causes of the Great Depression was the fact that during the 1920s
   1. government regulation and trust busting had stifled free enterprise
   2. not enough profits were plowed back into business as a new capital investment
   3. there was a fundamental misdistribution of purchasing power.
   4. low tariff policies had benefited foreign competitors and seriously damaged domestic industry.
5. 64. Which of the following depended the most for its success on the cooperation of the trade associations?
   1. the Agricultural Adjustment Administration
   2. the Civilian Conservation corps
   3. the Tennessee Valley Authority
   4. the National Recovery Administration
6. As World War II began for the United States in 1941, President Roosevelt
   1. led a seriously divided nation into the conflict
   2. endorsed the same kind of government persecution of German-Americans as Wilson had in World War I
   3. called the American people to the same kind of idealistic crusade with the same rhetoric that Wilson had used in World War I.
   4. decided to concentrate first on the war in Europe and to place the Pacific war on hold.
   5. declared that the first strategic goal was recovery from Pearl Harbor.
7. The "unconditional surrender" policy toward Japan was modified by
   1. assuring the Japanese that there would be no "war crimes" trials.
   2. guaranteeing that defeated Japan would be treated decently by American occupiers.
   3. agreeing not to drop more than two atomic bombs on Japan.
   4. agreeing to let the Japanese keep Emperor Hirohito on the throne.
   5. permitting the Japanese to retain a strong army but no real navy
8. In the early 1940’s, the "destroyers-for-military-bases deal" with Great Britain and the Lend-Lease Act were evidence that the United States
   1. recognized that its policy of neutrality conflicted with its self-interest
   2. . followed its policy of neutrality more strictly as World War II progressed in Europe
   3. believed that the Allied policy of appeasement would succeed
   4. wanted to honor the military commitments it had made just after World War I
9. President Harry Truman justified using atomic bombs on Japan in 1945 on the grounds that the
   1. world was ready for a demonstration of nuclear power
   2. Axis powers deserved total destruction
   3. early ending of the war would save many lives
   4. American public demanded that the bombs be used
10. The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan represented attempts by the United States to deal with the
    1. national debt
    2. spread of communism
    3. President’s political opposition
    4. arms race
11. A constitutional issue that was frequently raised about United States involvement in the Korean conflict and the Vietnam conflict was the
    1. right to regulate commerce with foreign nations
    2. use of deficit spending to finance wars
    3. lack of a formal declaration of war by Congress
    4. Supreme Court’s role in foreign policy decision-making
12. JFK called his ideas for domestic issues...
    1. New Frontier
    2. Great Society
    3. Square Deal
    4. Modern Republicanism
13. This policy of JFK's provided funding for Special Forces.
    1. Massive retaliation
    2. Flexible response
    3. Barbra Streisand
    4. globalization
14. The Great Society of Lyndon Johnson is most similar to which other Presidential program?
    1. Warren Harding’s Return to Normalcy
    2. Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal
    3. Ronald Reagan’s New Federalism
    4. George Bush’s Thousand Points of Light
15. Which initiative was part of President Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society program?
    1. providing medical care to the poor and elderly
    2. reducing federal aid to education
    3. increasing foreign aid to the Soviet Union
    4. opposing civil rights legislation
16. In situations where the President is suspected of wrongdoing, such as the Watergate scandal, the official role of the House of Representatives is to
    1. investigate and bring charges against the President
    2. conduct the impeachment trial
    3. provide attorneys to defend the President
    4. determine the punishment if the President is convicted
17. What was a lasting effect of the Watergate scandal under President Richard Nixon?
    1. The system of checks and balances was weakened.
    2. The scope of executive privilege was broadened
    3. Trust in elected officials was undermined.
    4. Presidential responsiveness to public opinion was lessened.
18. In the United States, industrial unions of the 1880’s and of the 1980’s had similar goals in that both campaigned for
    1. national health insurance
    2. better unemployment insurance
    3. greater job security and higher wages
    4. wage and price freezes
19. A primary reason for the increase in federal debt between 1980 and 1996 was
    1. the cost of sending United States troops to Bosnia
    2. instability of the stock market
    3. lower sales tax revenues collected by state governments
    4. high levels of spending by the federal government
20. The main reason that the United States sent troops to Bosnia in 1995 was to try to
    1. bring a peaceful end to a civil war
    2. contain the spread of communism
    3. take over the area as a protectorate
    4. resettle refugees in North America
21. Support for the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) reflected the United States commitment to
    1. globalization
    2. Manifest Destiny
    3. collective security
    4. isolationism

#### END OF SECTION I

UNITED STATES HISTORY  
SECTION II

##### Part A

**(Suggested writing time – 45 minutes)**

**Percent of Section II score – 45**

**Directions:** The following question requires you to construct a coherent essay that integrates your interpretation of Documents (A-F) and your knowledge of the period referred to in the question. High scores will be earned only by essays that both cite key pieces of evidence from the documents and draw on outside knowledge of the period.

1. What were the Cold War fears of the American people in the aftermath of the Second World War? How successfully did the administrations of President Dwight D. Eisenhower address these fears? Use the documents and your knowledge of the years 1948-1961 to construct your answer.

###### Document A

|  |
| --- |
| Source: Dwight Eisenhower, press conference, March 1954  There is too much hysteria. You know, the world is suffering from a multiplicity of fears.  We fear the men in Kremlin, we fear what they will do to our friends around them; we  are fearing what unwise investigators will do to us here at home as they try to combat subversion or bribery or deceit within. We fear depression; we fear the loss of jobs. All  of these, with their impact on the human mind, makes us act almost hysterically, and  you find the hysterical reactions. |

###### Document B

|  |
| --- |
| Source: John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, June 1954.  If world communism captures any American State, however small, a new and perilous  front is established which will increase the danger to the entire free world and require even greater sacrifices from the American people.  This situation in Guatemala had become so dangerous that the American States could not ignore it.  At Caracas last March, the American States held their Tenth Inter-American Conference. They  then adopted a momentous statement. They declared that “the domination or control of the  political institutions of any American State by the international Communist movement… would constitute a threat to the sovereignty and political independence of the American States,  endangering the peace of America.” |

###### Document C

|  |
| --- |
| Source: *Life* magazine, May 1955  http://theinvisibleagent.files.wordpress.com/2009/01/bomb-shelter-1955.jpg?w=460&h=308 |

###### Document D

|  |
| --- |
| Source: *Saturday Evening Post*, October 1956.  One last June twenty-ninth, with President Eisenhower’s signature, one of the most  astounding pieces of legislation in history quietly became a law. Public Law 627  represents such a monumental conception of national public works that its  accomplishment will literally dwarf any previous work of man… That new title---the  National System of Interstate and Defense Highways--- tells the story of the road network,  which will receive the major portion of the brave new effort to get this country out of its  national traffic jam. The Interstate System… is the 40,000-mile network of existing roads  which comprise our trunkline highwhays; it connects  209 of the 237 cities having a population of 50,000 or more and serves the country’s  principal industrial and defense areas. |

###### Document E

|  |
| --- |
| Source: Special Message to the Congress from President Eisenhower on Education,  January 1958.  Because of the national security interest in the quality and scope of our educational system  in the years immediately ahead, however, the Federal Government must also undertake to  play an emergency role. The Administration is therefore recommending certain emergency  Federal action to encourage and assist greater effort in specific areas of national concern.  These recommendations place principal emphasis on our national security requirements.  If we are to maintain our position of leadership, we must see to it that today’s young  people are prepared to contribute the maximum to our future progress. Because of the  growing importance of science and technology, we must necessarily give special---but by  no means exclusive---attention to education in science and engineering. |

###### Document F

|  |
| --- |
| Source: President John F. Kennedy, inaugural address, January 1961.  Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear  any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foes to assure the survival  and the success of liberty…  Finally, to those nations who would make themselves our adversary, we offer not a pledge,  but a request: that both sides begin anew the quest for peace, before the dark powers of  destruction unleashed by science engulf all humanity in planned or accidental  self-destruction.  We dare not tempt them with weakness. For only when our arms are sufficient beyond  doubt can we be certain that they will never be employed. But neither can two great and  powerful groups of nations take comfort from our present course---both sides  overburdened by the cost of modern weapons, both rigidly alarmed by the steady spread  of the deadly atom, yet both racing to alter that uncertain balance of terror that stays the  hand of mankind’s final war. |

#### END OF DOCUMENTS FOR QUESTION 1

UNITED STATES HISTORY  
SECTION II

##### Part B and Part C

**(Suggested total planning and writing time – 70 minutes)**

**Percent of Section II score – 55**

Part B

**Directions:** Choose ONE question from this part. You are advised to spend 5 minutes planning and 30 minutes writing your answer. Cite relevant historical evidence in support of your generalizations and present your arguments clearly and logically.

1. To what extent and why did religious toleration increase in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? Answer with reference to three individuals, events or movements in American religion during the seventeenth and eighteenth century.
2. How do you account for the failure of Reconstruction (1865-1877) to bring social and economic equality of opportunity to the former slaves

Part C

**Directions:** Choose ONE question from this part. You are advised to spend 5 minutes planning and 30 minutes writing your answer. Cite relevant historical evidence in support of your generalizations and present your arguments clearly and logically.

1. (Not received)
2. What was the new deal and was the New Deal successful by drawing the U.S. out of its worst depression?

**END OF EXAMINATION**